

THE DAILY CHATTANOOGA REBEL.

Volume III.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
BY FRANC. M. PAUL & CO.

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MORNING EDITION.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1865.

The Carnival of the Croakers.

Just now the croakers are in the hay-day of their carnival. Everything has gone wrong. They knew it and told you so. Like Job's comforters, they tell us we are a wicked nation and have defied the Almighty; therefore we deserve the chastisement we have received. They were long ago satisfied we were on the road to ruin. Everybody else saw it but those who were too short-sighted, or whose policy it was to flatter the people and conceal the truth. Such a thing as generous confidence in a glorious cause they do not believe in now, that we have suffered some reverses to our arms. It is difficult to believe that the croakers would have claimed credit for their victimization if it had turned out differently. Indeed it could not have turned out differently, so long as the croakers believed so. They are always right, and when they wag their righteous heads we may conclude that "a Daniel has come to judgment." Yet it is strange that croakers never deliver a judgment except when calamity comes. When all is bright and promising, they venture no opinion contrary to the acclamation of the public. Their silence may be construed and they may, like the Dutchman's son, be thinking "I'd-n't it" all the time. But they never say so. To all appearances they are as amiable as a rosebud, when all goes well. But let a disaster be announced—let a campaign go awry, and the storm is visible in their countenances, they are seen to gesticulate violently, their hands are observed to sway to and fro, and their tongues are heard to utter a thousand "I told you so's" in one minute. Everybody is to blame but themselves for the misadventure. The President, the commanding General, sometimes even those devoted men, whose valor and whose toils are thought by innocent, confounding people to be proof against approach, are gently twitted with not doing their duty, by the street corner croaker.

As in good fair weather the dry of frogs is seldom heard to fret the air with its dissonant notes, and as its chorus breaks forth in a roar, so the deep bass of thunder to the shrill trill of the grasshopper whenever the atmosphere becomes surcharged with noxious vapors, so flourishes or declines the croakers' chorus. The traveler, unaccustomed to the sound, grows melancholy and subdued beneath its sombre and dreary variations. It is toned to sad reflection. It has exhausted the gamut in its efforts to reach the soul and stir it up to despair. It revels in the universal bankruptcy of hope and confidence and is never so happy as when it can produce the greatest misery. There are croakers in all departments of human action—in finance, in politics, in religion. There have been croakers in the Confederate States from the inception of the war. The Confederate croaker could have managed every thing successfully if he had been charged with affairs. The war would have been closed long since and independence achieved; had his counsels prevailed. He allows nothing to the magnitude of the task, the vast armies—the immense fleets—the boundless resources—the resolute determination of our adversaries; nothing to the power of our resources—the want of money—the absence of ordnance and of material to manufacture it—the inequality in numbers—the necessity of organization—the total want of troops. All these considerations are of no account. The point is, and it is desired that every one should stick a pin there, that the croaker's counsel has been disregarded, his valuable advice has been contumacious, his sage prophecies have been despised. This—is alone the cause of all our failures—all our woes. The injury is therefore two-fold, which still further justifies the croaker's dissatisfaction, not to say wrath. In disregarding his counsel the country has been ruined and, secondly, he has himself been despised. What mortal can stand up under an accumulation of such injuries, without croaking, that is to say, the ruin of his country and injury to his own pride, as a sage, statesman and military man? If the Government had only consulted him, if the Generals even had deigned to take his advice, the country might have been saved from his croaking.

But this could not be. In its purblind and headstrong perversity, it was destined to run counter to the prejudices of the croaker. Let it suffer for its follies! Or let it try, with as much philosophy as it can summon, to listen to the chagrin of the croakers with the same equanimity—that the experienced and belated traveler calls to his assistance, when harassed by the piping notes of the frogs who sing their melancholy songs in the neighboring quagmires.

From the Chronicle & Sentinel, we learn that both of the printing offices in Savannah fell into the hands of the Yankees. We are informed both editors left before capitulation. Mr. Sneed, of the Republican, left early last week, with the Government funds, of which he was custodian. Mr. Smith, of the News, did not leave until Monday night.

Our informant says that the Georgia militia—or "Governor Brown's pets," as some term them—have behaved themselves nobly throughout the whole campaign.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

From the Morning Marion, 4th.

The Late Yankee Raid.

The country has learned with the highest satisfaction of the re-instatement of this illustrious chief in command. The confidence of the army and the people in his genius, patriotism and energy, is such as to inspire all with new zeal and hope, on the prospect produced by his restoration to the direction of affairs in the Military Division of the West. The unfortunate misunderstanding which existed between him and the President that led to his removal from the command of the Army of Tennessee was deeply regretted, and was regarded by all as unfortunate for the army and the country. Now that the President has, in so signal a manner, manifested his approbation of Gen. Johnston's eminent patriotism and ability, by restoring him to the field of usefulness and honor, it would be in bad taste, and lead to no good consequences to inquire into the matter of difference which separated them at so inauspicious a period. The usefulness of General Johnston will be promoted by abstaining from comments which may reopen discussion and provoke recrimination. With the past, let us agree, at least now, to compromise everything that may produce division, and let us accord to General Johnston our unanimous and cordial welcome to a position which all concur in believing he is eminently fitted to fill, with credit to himself and glory to his country.

We trust that the President and himself have had a full conference and understanding relative to his plans of administration, and that plenary powers have been conferred upon him, so as to afford a full scope to his great genius and energies.

THEATRE.—The announcement of Richard III, brought out a crowded house—the largest of the season last night. We cannot do justice in this brief notice to Mr. Hamilton's splendid rendition of the part of Shakespeare's humpback royal villain. It is enough to say that it was well received throughout. Mrs. Clark sustained the part of the Queen most admirably and we congratulate her upon her success. The other characters were fairly rendered. We are glad to see this really excellent company, so well supported. The bill for to-night is a good one and will doubtless bring out a full house.

Gov. Magrath, and the authorities of South Carolina, appear to be earnestly preparing the capitol of that State for defense. The danger is imminent, and it is to be hoped more efficient steps will be taken than was the case at Savannah. South Carolina may expect to be pressed hard, and should be prepared.

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The granite leaves that Sherman is bringing to the city of Atlanta, to the great alarm of the people in Savannah, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure, and meant to make all the friends he could.

A Review.—The Augusta Chronicle of the 30th ult., says it was rumoured in town last evening that Hon. A. H. Stephens had gone to Washington on a peace mission. Many believe that the rumor is a correct one. We doubt it, however.

The Georgia militia, after nobly sustaining the honor of their State, passed through Augusta on the 28th ult. Their destination has not been divulged.

The Sequestration Bill.

The following is a copy of a bill to provide for sequestration of the property of persons liable to military service, who have departed, or will depart from, the Confederate States, of Representatives. It is yet to be acted on by the Senate:

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any person shall voluntarily depart from the Confederate States without the permission of the President or of the officer commanding the trans-Mississippi department, or of an officer by one of them authorized to grant permission, and if such person, at the time of such departure, shall be liable to military service, according to the laws of the Confederate States, he shall, from the time of his departure, be treated, for the purposes of this act, as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration, in like manner as the property of other alien enemies. But all proceedings for the sequestration of his property shall cease, and he shall cease to be treated as an alien enemy by reason of such departure, during the present war, and before a decree of sequestration shall be pronounced against his property, he shall return and, upon the performance of military service, according to law. But this shall not apply to persons who, at the time of their departure, shall have resided within the lines of the enemy or in a part of the Confederacy in the military occupation of the enemy.

Sec. 2. If any person to whom the preceding section applies, voluntarily and without such permission, go within the military lines of the enemy, and remain there more than thirty days, he shall be presumed to have departed from the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. If any persons has heretofore voluntarily, and without such permission departed from the Confederate States, or gone within the military lines of the enemy for the purpose of avoiding military service, according to law, or being liable to military service, according to law, such person shall be also treated as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration according to the preceding provisions; unless such person shall return and enter upon military service according to law, within six months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. All grants, conveyances, sales, gifts, and transfers of property hereafter made by any person who shall be liable to military service at the time of making the same, and whose property shall become liable to sequestration under this act, and all liens and incumbrances hereafter created on his property, when he is liable to military service, shall be void as against the claim of sequestration.

Sec. 5. From the Chronicle & Sentinel, we learn that both of the printing offices in Savannah fell into the hands of the Yankees. We are informed both editors left before capitulation. Mr. Sneed, of the Republican, left early last week, with the Government funds, of which he was custodian. Mr. Smith, of the News, did not leave until Monday night.

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SELMA, ALA., JANUARY 7, 1865.

Number 82.

Government of the Confederate States.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The First Presidential term of six years under the present Constitution, commenced on the 25th day of February, 1862, and will expire on the 22d day of February, 1868.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President; Private Secretary to the President—B. F. T. Hamilton, Katherine.

To conclude with the Comedy in three acts of

THEATRE.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862 by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Late Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4th.—Northern papers of the 2d have been received.

A Washington telegram says it is understood that the Brazilian Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the government in the Florida case.

The much admired Shakespearian Comedy of

TAMING THE SHREW.

Petroleum, Mr. T. Hamilton.

Katherine, Mrs. Jess Clark.

To conclude with the Comedy in three acts of

Leap Year

ON THE

LADIES TAKE THE PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Dimple, Mr. Harry Crisp.

SATURDAY—INGOMAR.

THE CABINET.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary.

W. C. Breckinridge, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. M. Strickler, Chief Clerk.

H. C. Ellsworth, Treasurer.

Robert Tyler, Auditor.

Thompson Allen, Chief of War Tax-Bureau.

Lewis Cragg, Comptroller.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

James A. Seddon, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

John A. Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War.

R. G. H. Keen, Chief of War Bureau.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Gen. J. W. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General.

Major W. F. Alexander, Assistant Quartermaster.

Col. J. George, Chief of Ordnance.

Col. L. R. Northrop, Commissary General.

La. Col. T. G. Williams, Assistant Commissary General.

Dr. S. P. Morris, Surgeon General.

Dr. C. H. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General.

Dr. J. S. Prentiss, Chief of Bureau of Construction.

Robert Gold, Chief of Telegraphs Bureau.

Major W. Bailey, Chief of Finance of Quartermaster's Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

S. R. Mallory, of Fla., Secretary of the Navy.

R. M. T. Taliball, Chief Clerk.

H. P. Mulligan, Ensign as Chief of Cavalry, Mississippi, Major.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 82.

The Chief of the Bureau of Conscription will continue, with all practicable dispatch, to bring into service the twenty thousand slaves authorized by the act of Congress approved February 17, 1862. Existing officers will prepare correct lists in duplicate of the names and ages of the slaves, and the estimated value of the slaves, the county, district or parish in which, and the time when, such was impressed, the name of the owner, and the number of slaves, and the date when the slave was impressed, and the name of the master or owner, and the date when the slave was released, and the name of the master or owner, and the date when the slave was released.

An order was issued not to cut shade trees though fuel was short.

Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gulf Road.

The 14th and 15th corps are in entrenched positions, reaching from the Savannah river to the plank road.

The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge opposite the Exchange.

The Churches on Sunday were filled with ladies.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are lined with them. Sherman is giving orders to the negroes in Savannah.

A Federal paper entitled the Daily Loyal Georgian, is issued from the News office by Capt. M. Summers.

Gen. Jno. W. Geary, is in command of the post.

Several Federal steamers are engaged in removing the obstructions from the river.

Adams Express Company have opened an office in Savannah.

In August on Tuesday about three hundred negroes were sold by various auction houses, at an average of three thousand five thousand dollars.

Members of the House of Representatives are engaged in the removal of the obstructions from the river.

Adams Express Company have opened an office in Savannah.

In the 1st of January the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112d,